Improving Fingerprint Capture using "Auto Capture"

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Overview for Auto Capture

- Motivation
- Overview
- Testing Process
- Testing Results
- Testing Issues
- Further Work



Market Motivation

- Kiosks
 - Environments where there are no operators
- Untrained Operators
 - New Employees
 - New Equipment
 - New Application Contexts
- Busy Operators
 - Multitasking Roles
 - Migration from Capture to Quality Control



Technical Motivation

- Objective Decision Framework
 - People are not consistent
 - People get tired
 - People get distracted
- User Selection Latency
 - Quality Decision Time (200-400 msec)
 Often slower than the image frame rate
 - Software User Interface Latency (200-300 msec)
- Best Image Frame Possibility
 - Auto capture allows the possibility to examine all the image frames, and select the "best" one
- Potential for adaptive cost function
 - Under significant load, the time may be more important than the quality
 - Under light load, the objective function can heavily emphasize the best quality



Description

 The Auto Capture process is composed of several sub processes...



Capture



Rapid









User Interface



Sample Capture

- An imaging system takes a series of "photographs" at a given frame rate.
- Depends on many factors
 - Sensor Electronics
 - Capture Time
 - Sensor Dynamic Range
 - Image Resolution
 - Platen Size
 - Imaging Size
 - Computer Interface



Sample Capture



Rapid Segmentation



Rapid Quality



Decision Process



User Interface

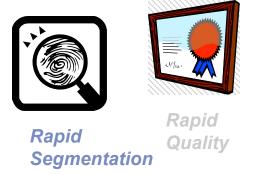


Rapid Segmentation

- Driven by flats capture requirements
- An image must be classified into background and friction ridge regions
- Friction ridge regions must be classified into fingerprint areas and "other" areas



Capture









User Interface



Rapid Quality

- Fingerprint regions must be assessed
 - Size
 - Shape
 - "signal to noise"
- This must be done on a frame by frame basis for each fingerprint
- NFIQ is currently not feasible for rapid quality
 - Extraction Time
 - Quality Issues



Sample Capture



Rapid Segmentation



Rapid Quality



Decision Process



User Interface



Decision Model

- Stable Frame Quality
- Peaked Finger Quality
- Cost Function
- Cross Finger Quality
- Pinky/Ring Weighting











Rapid Quality



Decision Process



User Interface



User Interface

- Frame Speed
- Indicator per Finger
- Display Placement
- Local Scanner Feedback



Capture











User Interface



Raw Fingerprint Images



Raw Fingerprint Images



A Typical Fingerprint Capture

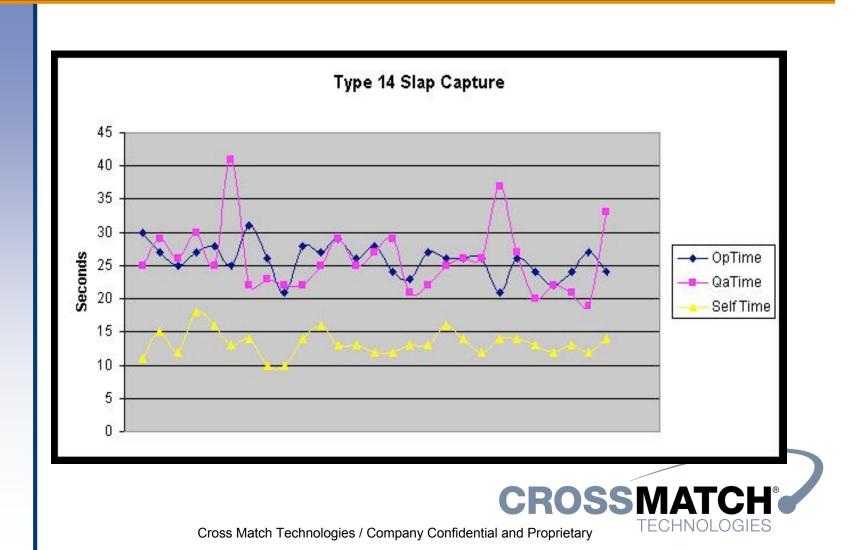


Testing Process

- User Selection
 - Poor fingerprints remain poor, regardless of operator or auto capture...
 - Good fingerprints are easy to capture
- Data to Collect
 - NFIQ Quality Scores
 - Capture Times
 - Operator, Observer, Kiosk
- Data Collection Process
 - 1 user at a time (no ~training)
 - Caller
 - Recorder (6 finger scores, 1 time)
 - 27 Subjects



Testing Results



Testing Results



Issues

- Hand Detection (Rotation)
- Segmentation Issues
- Platen Material
 - Latents
 - Dry Prints
- Training
 - Tips, Full Fingers
 - Pressure



NFIQ Issues

- Fingerprint Tips (Tips of Tips)
 - They get very generous scores
- Granularity
 - Only 5 levels of granularity, and there was not many fingerprints below a 3.



The Tips....



Future Work

- More People
 - More Expert Operators
 - More Novice Operators
 - More Applicants
 - Good Fingerprint Quality
 - Medium Fingerprint Quality
 - Poor Fingerprint Quality
- Optimal parameters
 - Decision Block
 - Signal Processing Block
- Better Algorithms
- Better UI
- Suboptimal Equipment/Environment
 - Distracted Operators
 - Dirty Platens



Summary

- Auto Capture drastically improves capture speed
- Auto Capture can improve NFIQ quality scores for poor fingerprint placement issues (tips of tips)
- Auto Capture typically improves quality with "passive" operators
- NFIQ may not be the best tool to measure an auto capture process.
- Further work is needed

